

THE TARIFF.

The Bill Finally Reported to the House.

Points in the Report of the Majority of the Ways and Means Committee—Mr. Carlisle Submits a Report of the Minority.

The Majority Report.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In reporting the tariff bill to the House yesterday, Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, set forth the views of the majority substantially as follows:

The majority report begins with a statement of the financial situation and estimates that the surplus at the end of the present fiscal year will be \$22,000,000, and deducting the sum required to make payments on the sinking fund the net surplus of receipts over expenditures will be \$13,679,934. The estimated surplus of the next fiscal year will be \$24,500,000, which, with the amount of cash now on hand and available (reaching \$10,000,000), will justify a reduction of the revenue in the sum contemplated by the bill reported—\$30,980,000, and probably more from customs and \$10,000,000 from internal revenue, or a total of \$40,980,000.

The report says: "The exact effect upon the revenues of the Government of the proposed bill is difficult of ascertainment. That there will be a substantial reduction, as we will show, admits of no doubt. It is not believed that the increase of duties upon wools and woolen goods and upon glassware will have the effect of increasing the revenue. That would, of course, follow if the importations of the last fiscal year were hereafter to be maintained, which, however, is altogether improbable. The result will be that importations will be decreased and, therefore, the amount of revenue collected from these sources will be diminished. In every case of increased duty except that imposed upon tin plate (which does not go into effect until July 1, 1891) and upon linen fabrics the effect will be to reduce rather than to enlarge the revenue, because importations will fall off. It was the aim of the committee to fix the duties upon that class of manufactured goods and farm products which can be supplied at home, so as to discourage the use of like foreign goods and products, and secure to our own people and our own producers the home market. The general policy of the bill is to foster and promote American industry. We have not been so much concerned about the prices of the articles we consume as we have been to encourage a system of home production that shall give fair remuneration to domestic producers and fair wages to American workmen, and by increasing production and home consumption insure fair prices to consumers."

The committee admit that free trade or revenue duties would temporarily diminish prices, but argue that it would be at the expense of the domestic products which would be displayed, and then prices would again advance and the country be left at the mercy of foreign syndicates and manufacturers. One of the chief complaints now prevalent among our farmers is that they can get no prices for the crops commensurate to the labor and capital invested in their production. Those who differ from us must believe that even further agricultural depression is desirable, for no other consequence can result from their economic theories.

In the case of wool the report recites figures as an evidence of the alarming decline in production and says that an advance of duties has been recommended. The committee believes the United States should produce all the wool it consumes, and with adequate defensive legislation it will do so. The annual consumption is 690,000 pounds, and with the protection offered by the bill the farmers of the United States will, at an early day, be able to supply this demand by the addition of 300 per cent, or 100,000,000 pounds to the present number. The bill seeks to stop the frauds which have been so shamelessly practiced in the past by importing wools ready for the loom under the new names and forms to avoid legal duties. The report gives the increase of the duty on wool and the construction given to the worsted clause of the existing law as a reason for increasing the duties on woolen goods to protect manufacturers. It says: "The necessity of this increase is apparent in view of the facts already stated that during the last fiscal year there were imports of manufacturers of wool of the foreign value of \$22,081,482, as shown by the undervalued invoices and the real value in our market of nearly \$30,000,000—fully one-fourth of our entire home consumption—equivalent to an import of at least 100,000,000 pounds of wool in the form of manufactured goods." The existing law gives, it is said, a protection of 55 to 65 per cent; the bill gives a range of from 50 to 60 per cent.

On sugar the report says: "Sugar up to and including No. 16, Dutch standard of color, and molasses is to be placed on the free list, with a duty of four-tenths of 1 cent per pound on refined sugar above No. 16 and a bounty of 2 cents per pound be paid from the treasury for a period of fifteen years on all sugar polarized at least 95 per cent. made in this country from cane, beets or sorghum. Seven-eighths of our sugar consumed in the United States is now imported from foreign countries. In 1890 the duties collected on imported sugar and molasses amounted to \$5,978,810. Add to this the increase of price of domestic sugar arising from the duty and it is clear that the duty on sugar and molasses made the cost of sugar and molasses consumed by the people of this country at least \$4,000,000, or about \$1 for each man, woman and child in the United States, more than it would have been if no such duties had been levied and the domestic product had remained the same. Even on the assumption that with proper encouragement we shall eventually be able to produce all, or nearly all, the sugar required for the consumption of our people—an assumption which your committee believes to be sustained by many facts, notwithstanding the slow progress thus far made in sugar culture in this country—the encouragement can be given much more economically and effectively by a bounty of 2 cents per pound, involving the annual expenditure of about \$1,000,000 on the present production of the country. This encouragement should be given."

Coming to agricultural products the committee says it has given months to the investigation of existing conditions of agricultural products, etc. It says: "There is widespread depression in this industry to-day beyond a doubt. Every remedy within the scope of practical legislation known to your committee has been recommended in the proposed measure to meet the urgent requirements of the situation."

The report further says: "A critical examination of the subject will show that agriculture is suffering chiefly from a home market. The increase in importation of agricultural products since 1880 has been enormous, amounting from \$40,000,000 to more than \$150,000,000 in 1890. The world's market, so which the advocates of tariff for revenue only invite the farmers of this country, is today crowded with the products of the cheap-

est human labor the earth affords. All over the world there is a rush of their surplus to that market and it is to such a contest as this that free-trade would allure agriculture.

With a view to increasing the number of gainful occupations open to the farmer, the committee recommend a bounty to the growers of silk. Reference is made in the report of the successful experiments in silk growing in the Agricultural Department which fully warrant the belief that the industry is practicable in many of the States.

In conclusion, the committee says the increased duties will reduce importations and American farmers will hold their own markets.

The Minority Report.

Mr. Carlisle, on behalf of the minority, submitted a report on the tariff bill. It is signed by all the Democratic members of the committee. It says:

"The minority contends for the principle of just and equal taxation upon all, according to their ability to bear the burden, while the majority has in this bill thoroughly committed itself to the policy of unjust and unequal taxation for the many for the benefit of the few. We are as anxious as the majority can possibly be to promote and encourage American industries and advance the interests of American laborers, and those who import to us any other purpose or design, either misunderstanding or misinterpreting our position, but we believe that both these objects can be accomplished by reducing the burdens of taxation, and not by increasing them."

"According to statements made before the committee the protected industries of the country have never been at any time in our history in such a depressed and discouraging condition as they are now. After nearly thirty years of continuous protection by Government taxation for their support, a great many of them are reported to be on the very verge of bankruptcy and ruin, while very few of them, according to the testimony, are yielding a fair profit upon the capital invested. A great many of the parties engaged in these industries have declared in the course of our investigation that the slightest reduction in duties now imposed upon competing foreign products would compel them to close their works and discharge their employees, and others have even gone so far as to assert that they would be forced to go out of business if the rates of taxation are not increased. At the same time the laborers in those industries are complaining of insufficient wages, repeated suspensions of work and a general condition of uncertainty and insecurity in their relations to those who give them employment. The laborers fully realizing the fact that this system has wholly failed to increase their earnings or improve their condition in any way, have been compelled to organize trade unions and resort to other methods of combinations and co-operation for self protection; and those various organizations now offer the only efficient means at hand for the preservation even of the existing rates of wages."

The report states that the remedy proposed by the majority is the imposition of more taxes upon every article of foreign origin which the people of this country desire to buy and for which they are ready and anxious to exchange the cotton which they can not spin, the corn and wheat which they can not consume, the oil and coal which they can not burn, and many other products of the farms, the forests and the mines. These surplus products must find a market somewhere outside of the United States.

The silk bounty is severely criticized in the report.

Continuing, the report says the bill will increase the taxes on wool and woolsens \$15,500,000 per annum, according to last year's importation, but really to a much greater sum, while taxes on tobacco to the amount of \$2,000,000 are abolished. The minority can not afford to do this at the price of an increase on necessities.

The report then attacks some of the details of the bill as follows: "The lowest grades of woolen yarn, worth not over 30 cents per pound, are to be subjected to a duty of 112 per cent, while the most costly yarn will pay 72 per cent. One grade of coarse, cheap blankets will be required to pay 106 per cent, but the finest blankets will pay 72 per cent. The coarsest and cheapest woolen hats will be subject to a duty of 111 per cent and the finest to 65 per cent. Women's and children's cheapest dress goods with cotton warp are to be taxed 106 per cent and the finest 73 per cent. The lowest grade of woolen cloths will pay 125 per cent, and the highest grade 98 per cent. The cheapest qualities of knit goods for underwear range from 112 to 135 per cent, but the finest and most expensive will pay 75 per cent. Woolen shawls of the coarsest and lowest grades, used by the poorest people, will pay 131 per cent, duty, and worsted goods of the lowest grade will pay 130 per cent, while the highest grade will pay 90 per cent."

Continuing, the report says: "We have for a long time been endeavoring to increase our trade with the people of Central and South America and Mexico, and at our request, an international conference is being held to devise means for the accomplishment of this result. The people of all these countries have the right to suppose that this Government was acting in good faith when it invited them to send their delegates here, and that nothing would be done by us to disturb the harmony of their deliberations; but in the midst of their consultations and when it was earnestly hoped that some practical plan might be agreed upon for the establishment of closer commercial relations, this bill is reported containing provisions which will not only retard reciprocal arrangements for the future but will destroy a large part of the trade now existing between this country and those of our neighbors on the south."

"For the further purpose of inducing the farmers of the country to believe that they can and will derive some benefit from the protective policy, this bill imposes rates of duty upon certain important agricultural products which it is well known could not be imported to any material extent with or without duty. It is impossible to protect the farmer against foreign competition in his home market, for he has no such competition, and the insertion or retention of these articles in a tariff bill is a device which will deceive no one who gives a moment's thought to the subject. During the last fiscal year we exported 69,592,939 bushels of corn and imported only 2,389 bushels, not more than can be produced on 250 acres of good land in this country. We exported 313,186 barrels of corn meal and imported 866 bushels. Our exports of wheat amounted to 45,414,129 bushels and our imports amounted to 1,946 bushels. This statement shows how futile it is to attempt to afford protection to the farmers of the country by imposing duties upon the importations of these products and this large and intelligent class of citizens can not be reconciled in this way to a policy which increases taxes upon their clothing, tableware, carpets, earthen and glassware, agricultural implements and other necessary articles."

The report criticizes the sugar bounty and protests against the gross favoritism and injustice of such a policy. It says the bounty on last year's production would have been \$7,500,000, but as it is expected to encourage the producers to supply the demand, the result even if the consumption remained at last year's figures—2,700,000,000 pounds—would be an annual payment of \$6,250,000 in bounties.

A Symptom Is Not a Disease.

The suffering rheumatic would look incredulous if told his rheumatism was not a disease. Also the sufferer from catarrh, with his sore tender and exuding nostrils, if told catarrh was but a symptom. Yet such it is, in fact. The disease from which a man or woman suffers who has rheumatism or catarrh is blood poison. How did the poison get into the blood? From various causes; colds, exposure, indigestion, contagion, etc., may have been the cause. No matter, your blood is impure, and you will suffer just so long as this great stream of life is clogged with particles of impurity. Then why not strike at the root or cause of your rheumatism or catarrh by annihilating the enemies of good health that exist in your blood. This can be done by using Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. Its alternative virtue will quickly cleanse the blood of every impurity, and thousands have thus by its use been permanently cured of rheumatism and catarrh. No other remedy in the world acts so powerfully and yet so harmlessly as a blood purifier. It conquers as if by magic all tendency to eruptive, irritating and painful ailments.

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Texas Spring Palace.

One of the most noteworthy events in the South during the year 1890 will be the holding of the famous Texas Spring Palace at Fort Worth, which opens on May 10 and closes with the ending of the month. "Texas at a glance" is the expression often used in connection with this palace, and it is very expressive and comprehensive, as the palace displays to great advantage all the resources of the "Lone Star State." The past twelve months have been the most remarkable in the history of development in Texas. Unknown counties have been peopled and new towns and cities have sprung up almost in a day. Great railway systems have been extended, rich and vast deposits of iron and coal uncovered and worked, and new and immense industries established.

All the railroads entering the city have made greatly reduced rates, good for thirty days. For further information, address B. B. Paddock, President, Fort Worth, Texas.

The resort hotels will soon be making preparations for the summer season.—Washington Post.

GHAYVILLE, IND., Feb. 24, 1887.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa. Dear Sir:—I have used your Antidote for Malaria for over a quarter of a century and have found it to be in every respect all that you claim for it. It not only cures chills and fever of every kind, but it is the best medicine I ever knew to build up the system when broken down from any cause. Respectfully yours, F. M. BROWN.

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BULL'S Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me of rheumatism, from which I suffered for three long years. I have now been free from pain for several months and I have no doubt the cure is permanent.—Isam Bridges, Uniontown, Ky.

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Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

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